

1. IIA. CENTRAL SECTION
2. DIV. IIA.

Borough of Haslingden.



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Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year ending
31st December, 1936

Haslingden Printing Works Limited

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Borough of Haslingden.




Annual Report

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Members of the Health and Housing Committees.

— : : —

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (*ex-officio*).
COUNCILLOR W. F. THACKER, J.P.

Councillor T. BROWN,
Chairman of the Health Committee.

Councillor W. BOYSON,
Chairman of the Housing Committee.

ALDERMEN :

A. E. BUTTERWORTH. L. GREENWOOD, J.P.

T. F. HAWORTH.

COUNCILLORS :

F. BRANDWOOD J. W. DEARDEN, C.C.
(Vice-Chairman of the
Health Committee).

J. KIRBY. J. PLATT
Vice-Chairman of the
Housing Committee).

H. SKILLING. F. SLATER.

GEORGE R. BULL, Town Clerk.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

—: :—

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

W. M. MARTIN, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.O.G.

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare
(part-time): As above.

Laryngologist and Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time):

P. A. HARRY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Consultant under Public Health
(Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations,
1926:

A. CALLAM, D.S.O., M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon (part-time):

J. T. TURNER, L.D.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (as required):

H. B. ALLEN, M.R.C.V.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector:

† * T. E. AMOS, A.R. San.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector (Additional):

* ARNOLD Warburton.

Public Health Clerks:

† * REGINALD E. Warburton.

JOHN T. WOOD (Temporary—
permanently appointed November, 1936).

Lady Health Visitor:

Miss A. WHITELEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

* Holders of Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Borough of Haslingden.

— : : —

Public Health Offices,

Blackburn Road,

9th June, 1937.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the work of the Health Department for the Year ending 31st December, 1936. The report has been based on the requirements set out in the Ministry of Health Circular 1561, dated 16th October, 1936.

I must again draw your attention to the fact that the provision of a Clinic is an urgent necessity. This is the only Authority in our neighbourhood without adequate clinic accommodation and a reflection of this is seen in our high still-birth rate and our high infant mortality rate. When these are compared with the rates for the Country generally and with those of our immediate neighbours, it would appear that the provision of facilities enjoyed by our neighbours is more than overdue. Our present clinics are among the poorest in the Country and no accommodation is provided for either ante-natal or post-natal work.

My thanks are willingly given to the officials of this Borough, to those of other authorities, to our voluntary

workers, and to my staff in the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

To you, Mr. Chairman, and to the members of your Committee, I wish to express my appreciation of your help throughout the past year.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

**Statistics
and
Social Conditions**

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)...	8,195
Population (Census, 1931) ...	16,639
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1936...	15,740
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931) ...	4,856
„ „ „ (End of 1936, according to Rate Books)	5,073
Rateable Value...	£84,721
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£327

		Total	Male	Female
Live Births	Legitimate ...	139	81	58
	Illegitimate ...	3	1	2
	Total ...	142	82	60

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population... 9.0

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births ...	13	6	7

Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) births ... 83

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths ...	249	127	122

Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 15.7

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal sepsis ...	—	Nil.
Other puerperal causes ...	—	Nil.
Total...	—	Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:—

All infants per 1000 live births	105
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	107
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
Deaths from measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from whooping-cough (all ages)	Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	1

	Per 1000 of Estimated Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 (Live & Still) Births	
Mean of 5 yrs 1931-35	10.4	14.8	0.43	1.58	9.17	8.70	75
Year 1935... ..	11.3	15.1	0.25	1.38	5.55	5.43	66
1936... ..	9.0	*15.7	0.69	1.65	Nil	Nil	105
Increase or decrease in 1936 on—							
5 yrs.' av'ge 1931-35	-1.4	+0.9	+0.26	+0.07	-9.17	-8.70	+30
Previous year ...	-2.3	+0.6	+0.44	+0.27	-5.55	-5.43	+39
*1936 adjusted death rate (comparability factor = 1.00) = 15.7 per 1000							

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1936 shows a further decrease in the total population, which is now estimated as being 15,740. Table I. shows the reduction in the estimated population during the past 10 years.

TABLE I.
POPULATION.

Year	Estimated Population	Population at Census
1901		18,543
1911		18,719
1921		17,486
1927	17,120	
1928	17,100	
1929	17,120	
1930	17,120	
1931	16,820	16,639
1932	16,560	
1933	16,280	
1934	16,060	
1935	15,920	
1936	15,740	

Births.

142 live births were registered during 1936, 82 being males and 60 females. This gives a Birth Rate of 9.0 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, as compared with a Birth Rate of 11.3 for the previous year and 10.4 for the 5 years' average, 1931-1935.

Table II shows the steady decline that has taken place in the number of births and the birth rate since 1891.

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE
PER 1000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Mean of 5 years	Number of Births	Birth Rate	Year	Number of Births	Birth Rate
1891-1895	2418	26.2	1928	195	11.3
1896-1900	2344	24.7	1929	181	10.5
1901-1905	1984	21.2	1930	172	10.0
1906-1910	1887	19.2	1931	189	11.2
1911-1915	1641	17.5	1932	176	10.6
1916-1920	1202	13.3	1933	160	9.8
1921-1925	1209	13.6	1934	150	9.3
1926-1930	975	11.3	1935	180	11.3
1931-1935	855	10.5	1936	142	9.0

This is the lowest Birth Rate ever recorded in the Borough. The provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General for 1936, show that the live-birth rate per 1000 of the estimated population is as follows:—

	Live Birth Rate.
England and Wales... ..	14.8
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.9
143 Smaller Towns (Resident population of 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	15.0
London Administrative County	13.6
Accrington... ..	11.4
Rawtenstall... ..	12.0
Bacup... ..	14.3
Ramsbottom	12.1
HASLINGDEN	9.0

There were 13 still births during 1936, this being equivalent to a still birth rate of 83 per 1000 total (i.e. live and still) births. The corresponding rate for previous years is shown in the following table.

TABLE III.
NUMBER OF STILL BIRTHS AND STILL BIRTH
RATE PER 1000 TOTAL (i.e. Live and Still) BIRTHS.

Year	Number of Still Births	Still Birth Rate
1930	11	60
1931	12	59
1932	16	83
1933	7	41
1934	10	62
1935	4	21
1936	13	83

Deaths.

249 deaths were registered during the year, 127 males and 122 females. This gives a crude death rate of 15.7 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, an increase of 0.6 on the previous year and of 0.9 on the 5 years' average 1931-1935. Table IV shows the fluctuations in the number of deaths and in the death rate during previous years for which we have records.

TABLE IV.

NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER
1000 ESTIMATED POPULATION.

Mean of 5 years	Number of Deaths	Death Rate	Year	Number of Deaths	Death Rate
1891-1895	1580	17.1	1928	206	12.0
1896-1900	1578	16.6	1929	276	16.1
1901-1905	1393	14.9	1930	217	12.6
1906-1910	1465	14.9	1931	247	14.6
1911-1915	1439	15.4	1932	249	15.0
1916-1920	1205	14.3	1933	255	15.6
1921-1925	1211	13.6	1934	223	13.8
1926-1930	1131	13.5	1935	241	15.1
1931-1935	1215	14.9	1936	249	15.7

Table V. shows the principal causes of death during the 5 years, 1932-1936.

TABLE V.
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1936
AND THEIR VARIATION OVER 5 YEARS.

Causes of Death.	Year				
	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
ALL CAUSES.	249	241	223	255	249
Measles	2	...	...	1	...
Scarlet fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping cough ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	1	1	...	...	...
Influenza	4	12	10	13	15
Encephalitis lethargica... ..	1	...	...	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	2	2	1	...
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	11	4	4	5	12
Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	...	3	1
General paralysis of insane, tabes dorsalis	1	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	26	22	25	24	26
Diabetes	3	9	3	5	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	14	15	9	26	30
Heart disease	80	77	58	53	56
Aneurysm... ..	...	1	...	1	...
Other circulatory diseases	17	15	14	11	10
Bronchitis	6	2	14	9	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	7	13	11	11
Other respiratory diseases	4	...	3	4	5
Peptic ulcer	2	2	1	3	4
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .	1	...	...	1	...
Appendicitis	2	1	1	2	2
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of liver, etc.	4	3	...	3	4
Other digestive diseases ... ..	...	6	4	4	5
Acute and chronic nephritis	8	9	13	14	10
Puerperal sepsis... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Other puerperal causes ... ..	...	1	...	2	...
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	9	9	9	8	6
Senility	18	12	10	20	15
Suicide	3	3	5	2	6
Other violence	6	5	7	2	6
Other defined causes	18	22	18	21	12
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	2	...

As in previous years, heart disease is again responsible for the greatest number of deaths. 80 deaths being certified as due to this cause. Cancer and malignant disease accounted for 26 deaths, further particulars of which are given in Section F of this report.

The ages at death are shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.

AGES AT DEATH DURING 1936.

Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths
Under 1	15	31-35	6	66-70	27
1-5	3	36-40	5	71-75	47
6-10	5	41-45	9	76-80	29
11-15	1	46-50	7	81-85	20
16-20	4	51-55	16	86-90	5
21-25	...	56-60	14	91-95	...
26-30	8	61-65	30	96-100	...

Infantile Mortality.

During 1936, fifteen children died under the age of one year. This gives an infantile mortality rate (i.e. number of deaths under one year per 1000 live births) of 105.0. This is a very high rate and compares unfavourably with the figures for the Country generally and with neighbouring authorities.

England and Wales	59
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	63
143 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	55
London Administrative County	66
Accrington	38.79
Rawtenstall... ..	59.0
Bacup	63.0
Ramsbottom	81.0
HASLINGDEN	105.0

Table VII compares the number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1936 with previous years and also compares the infantile mortality rates.

TABLE VII.

**NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF
AGE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER
1000 LIVE BIRTHS.**

Mean of 5 years	Number of Deaths under One Year	Infantile Mortality Rate	Year	Number of Deaths under One Year	Infantile Mortality Rate
1891-1895	394	162	1928	16	82
1896-1900	400	170	1929	21	115
1901-1905	286	144	1930	12	69
1906-1910	252	133	1931	18	95
1911-1915	211	128	1932	8	45
1916-1920	103	85	1933	15	93
1921-1925	86	71	1934	12	80
1926-1930	82	84	1935	12	66
1931-1935	65	76	1936	15	105

The causes of infantile deaths during 1936 were as follows:—

Measles	1
Influenza	1
Pneumonia... ..	1
Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years	1
Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	9
Violence	1
Other defined causes... ..	1

and the ages at which death took place is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—AGES AT DEATH.

Age	Number of Deaths	Age	Number of Deaths
Half an hour	1	1 week	1
1 hour	1	1 month	1
8 hours	2	2 months	1
1 day	1	6 Months	2
2 days	1	7 Months	1
3 days	1	8 Months	1
6 days	1		

Social Conditions.

The Borough of Haslingden is situated in an elevated position about 800 feet above sea level, and surrounded, as it is, by hills on every side, has a bracing climate with a fairly heavy rainfall.

A Market town of fairly old associations—the first Parish Church dates back to 1284—Haslingden was one of the places settled in by the pioneers of the cotton industry. Houses were crowded close to the mills in which the people worked, and, being solidly built of local stone, are still in existence except where they are being cleared away by modern Housing legislation.

The population consists of fairly well to do working people who are mostly employed as cotton operatives. Quarrying, engineering and dairy farming give work to a number of people. There is no occupation in the town which is specially injurious to health.

At the end of 1936, approximately 7.17% of the insured population were wholly unemployed, and 3.77% were temporarily suspended. No evidence has been obtained to show that the factor of unemployment has had any detrimental effect upon the health of the inhabitants of the area.

Section B

**General Provision
of
Health Services**

Laboratory Facilities.

Throat swabs, specimens of blood, faeces, etc. are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. Milk is sent to the same laboratory, whilst water is examined at the County Laboratory, Preston. Sputum is examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli by the Area Tuberculosis Officer at Accrington.

The Lancashire Insurance Committee have inaugurated a Laboratory Service at the Royal Albert Edward Hospital at Wigan, where there are all facilities for the examination of pathological material from patients who are insured under the National Health Insurance Acts.

Facilities are available for the laboratory diagnosis of venereal disease at the Venereal Disease Clinics at Bury, Blackburn and Burnley.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Bury and District Joint Hospital Board Motor Ambulance is used for the conveyance to hospital of cases of infectious disease, this Local Authority paying the cost of removal. Non-infectious, accident and maternity cases are conveyed to hospital by the Haslingden Corporation Motor Ambulance, which is also used for the conveyance of cases to and from Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre when necessary. During the year ending March 31st, 1937, the Haslingden Corporation Motor Ambulance removed 864 cases and travelled 11,854 miles.

The facilities available are adequate for the requirements of the Area.

Nursing in the Home.

General nursing in the Area is carried out by the Local Nursing Association, who employ three nurses. This

Nursing Association does not undertake the nursing of maternity cases, monthly nursing, or the nursing of cases of infectious disease, and is not assisted by the Local Authority.

No midwives are employed by the Local Authority. Six midwives are on the County Council Register and these midwives are all practising in the Area.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare.

This clinic meets fortnightly, on alternate Thursdays, in the Methodist School, Manchester Road. Again I have to report that the accommodation available is most unsatisfactory, and that the Clinic cannot perform its functions efficiently until better facilities are available. There are no facilities for the organisation of either an Ante-natal or Post-natal Clinic.

(b) School Clinic.

This clinic is held at the Central Council School, where the accommodation provided is hopelessly inadequate. As the Authority only employs one Health Visitor who has also to act as School Nurse, it is impossible to give more than two mornings per week to this clinic.

(c) Orthopædic Clinic.

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic at Rawtenstall. Further details regarding orthopædic treatment are given in Section G of the report.

(d) Actinotherapy Clinic.

Moorlands Public Assistance Institution provide facilities for artificial light treatment at Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre, where treatment can be

carried out on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner concerned with the case. The local Authority makes no provision for this treatment.

(c) Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The Lancashire County Council have provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary at Accrington, where cases are referred to be seen by the Area Tuberculosis Officer. Radiographic facilities are available there, and the Tuberculosis Officer works in close co-operation with the Medical Practitioners in the Area.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases.

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease is provided at the Florence Nightingale Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bury. This is the hospital of the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, with which this Authority has an agreement. Cases are admitted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health. The accommodation available is sufficient for our requirements.

(b) Non-infectious Cases.

Hospital accommodation is available for general medical, surgical and other non-infectious cases at the voluntary hospitals in Manchester, Bury, Blackburn and Accrington. The Local Authority does not contribute to any of the hospitals, but grants are made from a local Workpeople's Hospital Fund, which, though not officially controlled by the Council, has their good will and assistance, in that the Mayor for the time being is the President, and the recommendations to the various hospitals and to the Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre are issued by the Town Clerk's staff on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner concerned.

(c) Maternity Cases.

Hospital accommodation is provided for maternity cases at the Maternity Department of Moorlands Public Assistance Institution, Rawtenstall, at the Maternity Department of Bury Infirmary and at St. Mary's Hospitals, Manchester.

(d) Greenfield Massage and X-Ray Centre.

This is a branch of the Moorlands Public Assistance Institution, is situated in Haslingden, and provides facilities for massage, electrical treatment and radiographic work. The work is under the control of the Medical Officer at Moorlands, who is assisted by a radiographer. Medical Practitioners in the Area may refer cases to the Centre, where they are seen by the Medical Officer. Payment is made direct to the Centre or recommendations for treatment and for radiograms can be obtained through the Workpeople's Hospital Fund on the recommendation of the Medical Practitioner concerned. The services provided are excellent and are made much use of by the inhabitants of the Area.

(e) Girls' Home, Pike Law.

This is a branch of the Moorlands Public Assistance Institution, homeless and destitute children being admitted temporarily, until other accommodation is found for them elsewhere.



Section C

Sanitary Circumstances

Water.

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Irwell Valley Water Board (late Bury and District Joint Water Board), partly from the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board and partly from springs and wells. Of the 5073 inhabited houses on the rate books at the end of 1936, 4375 or 86.2% are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board, 154 or 3.0% by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board, and the remaining 544 houses or 10.7% of the total, obtain their supply from springs and wells. All the water supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board and by the Accrington and District Gas and Water Board is delivered direct to the consumer, neither of these authorities delivering water by stand-pipe.

Of the 5073 houses in the Area, only 1463, or 28.8% are supplied with baths.

The Liming Plant at the New Hall Filters, which was brought into commission in the early part of last year for the prevention of plumbo-solvent action in the water derived from Scout Moor Reservoir, has worked very satisfactorily, and no trace of plumbo-solvent activity, so far as the analysis of the water shows, has been present.

During the year, the net increase in the number of houses supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board in this Area was 27, necessitating the extension of the public mains by 1453 yards.

The water supplied is satisfactory, although complaints of colour and deposit in the water are still frequently received. This was dealt with in my Report for 1935, and need not be repeated here.

Three samples of tap water were submitted for chemical examination, the results being satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board and the method of treatment is precipitation and filtration.

With the exception of a few outlying areas, the town is well served both by deep and surface water sewers. The work of inspection and repairs is done by the Borough Surveyor's Department.

There is still a number of houses not connected to public sewers, but these are mostly outlying districts and farms.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Fourteen pail closets were abolished during 1936, but there are still 231 pail closets in use. As stated in previous annual reports, these are scattered all over the Borough, and the work of conversion is being held up owing to the absence of suitable sewers, or the lack of town's water supply, in many cases the head of water not being sufficient to feed the flushing cisterns of fresh-water closets. Where pail closets are abolished, fresh-water closets are substituted, the Council contributing half the cost.

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of 1936:—

Privy middens: No. of middens—8

No. of Closets attached to these middens—8.

No. of pail closets—231.

No. of fresh-water closets—1925.

No. of waste-water closets—2375.

No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens)—10.

No. of movable ashbins—4689.

Table IX below shows the particulars of conversions during 1936 and during the five years, 1931—1935.

TABLE IX.
CONVERSIONS.

	1936	Five Years 1931-1935
No. of privy closets { To fresh w.c's. To waste w.c's. To pails, etc.	Nil Nil Nil	2 Nil Nil
No. of pail closets { To fresh w.cs'. To waste w.c's.	8 Nil	41 Nil
No. of waste w.c's. to fresh w.c's.	3	7
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	...	266

Public Cleansing.

At the beginning of the year there were 10 fixed ashpits in use. With the exception of these, all the Borough is now using portable galvanised iron ashbins which are emptied weekly by one of the two motor wagons employed by the Council,

The two refuse collection wagons have dealt with the following material:—

	No. of loads.
Ashbin refuse	2925
Ashpit refuse	19
Market refuse... ..	105
Offal... ..	21
Other material	2
	<hr/>
Total	3072
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, the two refuse wagons have collected all bedding for destruction and disinfection. Ten loads of refuse from privies and ashpits were removed by horse vehicle.

The whole of the town's refuse has been disposed of on the Controlled Tip at St. Peter's Avenue. The total amount of refuse and other material dealt with on this tip during the year is shown below:—

	No. of loads.
Loads tipped by refuse collection wagons	3078
Street sweepings, excavations, etc from the Borough Surveyor's Department	524
Loads tipped by private traders, con- tractors, etc.... ..	879
	<hr/>
Total	4481
	<hr/>

The system of Controlled tipping for the disposal of the town's refuse was first adopted in Haslingden in August 1930, when the destructor was closed down, and has proved to be completely successful. The process is being carried

out without nuisance and no complaints have arisen. Financially, the system has likewise proved successful, as the yearly expenditure for the disposal of refuse is now considerably less than what it was when the refuse was disposed of by incineration. In September, 1935, a piece of land, where controlled tipping had been in progress since 1930, was handed over to the Parks Department for use as a playing field.

The unit costs of refuse collection and disposal for the year ended 31st March, 1936, are shown in the following table.

TABLE X.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Amount of refuse dealt with:

	Tons.
(a) Collection	3472
(b) Collection and disposal	5529

Net cost per ton, including loan charges:

	s.	d.
(a) Collection... ..	9	3.1
(b) Disposal... ..	1	9.1
	<hr/>	
Total	11	0.2
	<hr/>	

Net cost per 1000 population, including loan charges:

	£
(a) Collection... ..	101.0
(b) Disposal... ..	30.65
	<hr/>
Total... ..	131.65
	<hr/>

Net cost per 1000 houses, including loan charges :

	£
(a) Collection	317.8
(b) Disposal... ..	96.4
	<hr/>
Total	414.2
	<hr/>

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1936 are shown in Table XI.

TABLE XI.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Inspections under the Housing Acts... ..	394
Overcrowding Survey (Measurements)	3015
Meat and Food Inspections:—	
Slaughter-houses	595
Butchers' shops	109
Other food preparing places	36
Market... ..	262
Farms... ..	170
Merchandise Marks Acts	13
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	68
Common Lodging-houses	13
Houses let in lodgings... ..	9
Infectious disease and disinfection	142
Factory and Workshop inspections	22
Ashes receptacles... ..	158
Drains and water closets	70
Offensive trades	3
Places of public entertainment	2
Water supply	14
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	22
Work in progress	649
Work completed... ..	185
Smoke observations... ..	19
Common yards, passages, etc.	344
Interviews	777
Other miscellaneous visits	1062
<hr/>	
Total	8153

In Table XII are given particulars of:—

- (a) Notices served and complied with;
- (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied.

TABLE XII.

Notices.

	Served	Complied with
Formal Notices	49	37
Informal Notices	214	214

Nuisances and Defects.

	Discovered	Remedied
Dwelling-houses :		
Lighting and Ventilation	88	60
Food Store	67	51
Washing accommodation ...	20	19
Dampness	55	41
Absence of handrail	36	25
Water supply and taps	3	13
Yard paving	44	34
Yard divisional wall	9	1
Insanitary ashpit	3	1
Insufficient ashbins	10	17
Defective ashbins	151	120
Insanitary closet	11	11
Insufficient closet	25	8
Defective fresh-water closet ...	8	6
Defective waste-water closet..	65	63
Defective drains	22	25
Chimneys	25	21
Roofs	34	31
Eaves-gutters	49	57
Rain-water pipes	15	20
Fractured external wall	18	29

TABLE XII.—continued.

Nuisances and Defects.		
	Discovered	Remedied
Pointing	154	126
Fractured internal wall	18	26
Defective plaster	206	191
Ceiling not underdrawn	3	2
Defective sink and sink- waste pipe	66	45
„ fire-ranges	110	91
„ stairs	19	33
„ windows	291	213
„ doors, frames	72	50
„ floors	112	103
Others	80	83
Animals and poultry kept as to be a nuisance ... ..	...	1
Offensive accumulations	6	6
Factories and Workshops:		
Nuisances	4	4
Dairies and Cowsheds:		
Floors	1	...
Drainage... ..	1	...
Totals... ..	1901	1627

In addition to the above, 1563 defects were noted during the inspection of houses in Clearance Areas.

Smoke Abatement.

Nineteen half-hourly observations were taken of mill chimneys and in nine of these the emission of smoke exceeded the time limit of two minutes per half-hour. Black smoke was emitted for a total of 88.5 minutes, an average of 4.6 minutes per observation.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The Public Swimming Baths were officially opened on August 22nd, 1936. The facilities provided include one plunge bath, six slipper baths and two medical (Zotofoam) baths.

The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration under pressure, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested three times daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons, and there is a complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

All the school children in the Borough attend for swimming instruction throughout the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During 1936, no Council houses, but two other houses, were found to be infested by bed bugs, and were disinfested, portable fumigators being used.

To ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before their removal to a Council house all furniture and effects are fumigated with sulphur dioxide prior to removal, this work being carried out by the local Authority.

Offensive Trades.

The number of offensive trades within the Borough is two, viz:- a soap works and a tripe boiler. Fish and chip shops have not been placed under any regulations, but these premises receive periodic inspections.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Twenty-two visits have been paid to workshops, etc. The following is a list of the workshops in the Borough:-

Bakers and Confectioners...	30
Boot and Shoe Repairers ...	12
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	9
Joiners and Cabinet Makers ...	3
Tailors ...	4
Blacksmiths...	3
Printer...	1
Saddler ...	1
Tinsmiths...	3
	—
Total ...	66
	—

TABLE XIII.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	6	1
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	16	3
Workplaces (Other than Out- workers' premises ..	—	—
Total	22	4

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and
Workplaces,

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—		
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Other nuisances	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation ;—		
insufficient	1	1
unsuitable or defective	1	1
Total	4	4

Common Lodging-Houses, etc.

There are four common lodging-houses registered in the Borough, all of which are situate in Town Ward.

In addition to the above, there are a number of houses let in lodgings, which are periodically visited to see that the Bye-Laws are being observed.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured, and so far as is known none is being used or sold.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of each school is commented upon by the School Medical Officer in each of his monthly school visits. The sanitary condition and the water supply are satisfactory.

Section D

Housing

(a) Housing Conditions.

Most of the houses in the Borough are stone built of the through 3-bedroom type. In previous Annual Reports it has been noted that repairs and alterations to many houses in the area were necessary to bring them up to any modern standard of housing. This matter is now receiving attention, but there is still a great deal of work to be done before one can be satisfied that the inhabitants are living in healthy homes.

There is no serious shortage of houses in the Borough, but there is a great and constant demand for small houses, built on modern lines and suitable for working people. Houses built by the Local Authority are constantly being asked for, principally, I think, because the people are realizing how much more healthy they are than the old type of house in which they are now living.

(b) Slum Clearance.

As a result of the issue by the Ministry of Health in April, 1933, of Circular 1331, a programme of slum clearance was drawn up which it was proposed to carry out during the five years, 1934-1938. The programme originally included 9 Clearance Areas, comprising 172 houses, but has since been modified and at the end of 1936 included 10 Clearance Areas, comprising 195 houses.

Details of the progress made under this programme and the position at the end of 1936 are shown below:—

Official Representations Made and Accepted:

(a) Prior to 1936	7	(7 Areas—152 houses)
(b) During 1936	1	(1 Area — 6 houses)
	—	
Total	8	(8 Areas—158 houses)
	—	

Clearance Orders Confirmed :

(a) Prior to 1936	2	(2 Areas—52 houses)
(b) During 1936	2	(2 Areas—42 houses)
	—	
Total... ..	4	(4 Areas—94 houses)
	—	

Houses Demolished :

(a) Prior to 1936	32	(111 persons displaced)
(b) During 1936	25	(89 persons displaced)
	—	
Total	57	(200 persons displaced)
	—	

New Houses Erected to Re-house Displaced Persons :

(a) Prior to 1936	40
(b) During 1936	52*
	—
Total	92
	—

* Including 7 houses to re-house persons displaced from individual unfit houses.

In addition to the above, 1 insanitary house was demolished during 1936, in anticipation of formal procedure under section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930; 1 insanitary house was demolished and 5 dwellings were closed as the result of formal action under the Housing Acts.

On account of the fact that Haslingden, like many other towns in North-east Lancashire, is built on a hillside, many houses are built into the hillside and so become “back-to-earth” houses. There are some 118 of these houses and the problem as to what can be done with them

has so far defied solution. A large number of these back-to-earth houses are found on the main road running through the town. The general condition of many of them is good, but their method of construction renders it impossible to alter them. At the moment, no method as to how these houses can be dealt with has been forthcoming. In addition to these houses, there are some 290 back-to-back houses in the borough.

(c) Reconditioning Insanitary Property.

Another matter which is deservedly claiming much attention of the Department at the present time is the reconditioning of insanitary property. The desirability of providing each and every member of the community with a suitable habitation, equipped with modern amenities and kept in good repair, has long been recognised, and it is partly with this end in view that much of the Housing legislation of recent times has been framed.

During 1936, 34 informal notices and 35 formal notices under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, were served. In every case an extensive list of repairs was called for, and in addition there were often several improvements required and deficiencies to be remedied. Amongst others, these have included the provision of ventilated food storage accommodation, the provision of washing accommodation, improved facilities for lighting and ventilation and the provision of separate refuse and sanitary accommodation.

Repairs and alterations have been satisfactorily completed during the year at 52 houses, 29 as the result of informal notice and 23 as the result of formal notice under section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(d) Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately	
(under (b) ...	88
(i) By the Local Authority	52
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	36
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By the Local Authority	52
(ii) By other bodies or persons... ..	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	116
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	394
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	109
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	386
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	34
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	82

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 29

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 35

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—

(a) By owners 23

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 7

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1935.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	40
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	40
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	233
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	53
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil



Section E

**Inspection and Supervision
of Food**

Milk Supply.

The number of cowkeepers on the register at the end of the year was 86, of which 74 have their premises registered as dairy farms. In the majority of these cases the milk is sold by retail, either from the open kit or in bottles.

Many of these farms are situated in outlying areas of the district and difficulty is experienced in paying an adequate number of visits. Every attempt is being made, however, to make as many inspections per year as possible. During 1936, 170 such inspections were made. As stated in previous Annual Reports, much work is necessary to bring the farm premises up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, but I am pleased to report that the improvements made are being maintained. During 1936, structural alterations have been carried out at 2 dairy farms, embracing improvements to floors, drainage, standings, etc.

In addition to the farms enumerated above, there are 42 dairymen and retail purveyors of milk on the register, other than cowkeepers. Most of these are tradesmen, who sell milk in bottles and whose premises are periodically inspected.

The number of registrations at the end of 1936, are shown below :—

Cowkeepers, dairymen and retail purveyors ...	68
Cowkeepers, dairymen, wholesale producers and wholesale traders	4
Cowkeepers, dairymen, wholesale producers, wholesale traders and retail purveyors... ..	2
Dairymen and retail purveyors	2
Retail purveyors	39
Wholesale trader	1

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936.

One farm in the Borough produces Certified Milk. Two dealers' licences in respect of Certified Milk and one dealer's licence in respect of Pasteurised milk are issued by this Local Authority.

Examination of Milk Supplies.

(a) Bacterial Count, B. Coli, etc.

One sample of milk, No. 14222 examined for bacterial contamination, showed the presence of 1,440,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre of milk incubated at 37° C. for 48 hours. *Bacillus Coli* was found to be present in 1.0 c.c., 0.1 c.c. and 0.01 c.c.

(b) Tubercle Bacilli.

An effort was made throughout the second half of 1936 to carry out numerous examinations of milk for the presence or absence of tubercle bacilli. Working in close co-operation with Prof. H. B. Maitland, Professor of Bacteriology, Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, a scheme was carried out whereby "quarter" samples were subjected to microscopic examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. Since results by this method are obtainable in 3 to 4 days, it is obvious that the saving of time over the usual biological test i.e.—inoculation of two guinea pigs and post mortem examination of these at three and six weeks respectively—is of the utmost importance to a local authority desirous of stopping as soon as possible the supply of tuberculous milk to its inhabitants.

Having no legal authority to collect "quarter" samples of milk, the co-operation of the farmers in the area was invited, and 26 farmers agreed to allow us to take quarter samples immediately after the morning milking. These were collected in 2 oz. bottles and delivered early in

the forenoon to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester. From the 26 farms, 882 quarter samples were thus collected. Of these samples four were found to be positive by the microscopic test, and later testing by guinea pig inoculation confirmed this. Bulk samples later taken from these farms and subjected to guinea pig inoculation, were negative.

On the completion of this "Voluntary" sampling of milk for tubercle bacilli, the co-operation of the County was asked in order that the method might be further tried out. This was readily given, and the procedure now adopted is as follows—Bulk samples are collected and sent to Prof. Maitland for the usual biological test. If any sample is positive, the County is immediately informed and their veterinary officer visits the farm concerned and superintends the collection of "quarter" samples from each cow. These are immediately transmitted to Manchester for the "microscopic" test, so that the affected cow can be located—in the absence of clinical evidence of tuberculosis—in four days instead of requiring to wait another 3 or 6 weeks.

TABLE XIV.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK
DURING 1936.

Particulars of Examination	No. of Samples			No. of Farms
	Total	Negative	Positive	
B. Dysenteriae Sonne	1	1	—	1 Dairy
Bacterial Count	1	—	—	1
Biological Examination for Tuberculosis (Guinea Pigs)	19	16	3	19
Microscopic Examination for Tuberculosis (Quarter Samples)	882	878	4	26

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The Veterinary Surgeon was called in on five occasions to make inspections under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The number of animals examined was as follows:—

Cows in milk	66
Other cows or heifers	15
Other bovine animals	23
	<hr/>
	104
	<hr/>

Seven animals were slaughtered under the Order and the following Table XV shows the reason for slaughter and the result of the post mortem examination in each case.

TABLE XV.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS UNDER THE
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Description of Animal	Reason for Slaughter	Result of Post Mortem Examination
2 Cows in milk	Giving Tuberculous milk	Tuberculosis of the Udder (Not Advanced)
2 Cows in milk	Giving Tuberculous milk	Giving Tuberculous Milk and showing lesions of tuberculosis (Not advanced)
3 Other Cows	Tuberculous emaciation	Tuberculous emaciation (Advanced)

Slaughter-Houses.

No public abattoir has been provided within the Borough, there being 10 privately owned licensed slaughter-houses, which are regularly visited and inspected. Many of these are far from being satisfactory, and for a number of years now it has been stated in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report, that one of the chief sanitary requirements of the district was a public abattoir.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

At the end of the year 47 licences to slaughter animals were in operation.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

As far as possible all meat is examined at the time of slaughter, the only difficulty being in covering the large area over which the slaughter-houses are distributed, much of the slaughtering by the different butchers being done simultaneously.

Visits are paid periodically to shops and all premises where foodstuffs are stored or are in the course of preparation. The Market is visited each Market Day, i.e. Tuesday and Saturday. The number of visits paid during the year for the purpose of meat and food inspection was 1253, made up as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	595
Butchers' shops	109
Other food preparing places	36
Market... ..	262
Farms... ..	170
Merchandise Marks Acts	13
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	68
	<hr/>
	1253
	<hr/>

The number of animals inspected was 4154, made up as follows:—

Bull... ..	1
Bullocks	437
Cows... ..	8
Heifers	161
Calves... ..	27
Sheep and lambs	3030
Pigs	490
	<hr/>
	4154
	<hr/>

Details of the meat condemned during 1936 are shown in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI.

Animal	Total number of killings	Number of Carcasses Inspect'd	Number of Condemnations.		
			Entire Carcasses	Parts of carcasses or organs	
			For tuberculosis	For disease other than tuberculosis	For tuberculosis
Cattle (other than Cows)		599	4	1	
Cows	...	8	1	—	
Calves	...	27	—	2	270
Sheep	...	3030	—	—	143
Lambs	...		—	—	
Pigs	...	490	8	2	
Total	...	4154	13	5	270

In addition to the above, 133 lbs. of fish and 14 pairs of rabbits weighing 80 lbs. were condemned as being unsound.

Public Health (Shell-Fish) Regulations, 1934.

No action was taken under these Regulations during 1936. Cockles and mussels retailed in the area are purchased wholesale at Blackburn and are believed to be from layings at Conway and Lytham.

Bakehouses.

There are 30 bakehouses on the register, most of them being at small confectionery businesses, where baking is done in the living-room. There are still four underground bakehouses on the register.

Adulteration, Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and other Food Orders and Regulations, is under the control of the Lancashire County Council in this Area, the police taking all the required samples.



Section F

**Prevalence of
and Control over
Infectious and other Diseases**

TABLE XVII.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) RECEIVED DURING
THE YEAR 1936.

“Notifiable” Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all Ages	Years													Total cases removed to Hospital from district	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
		Un-der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over			
Scarlet fever ...	13	...	1	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	21	...	1	...	...	11	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	13	1	...
Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia ...	25	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	58	1	...	1	...	7	3	1	12	13	12	5	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	126	4	1	4	4	2	29	12	32	14	23	9	...	19	8	1

TABLE XVIII.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE
YEAR 1936.

"Notifiable" Diseases	MONTH											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. Total
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	13
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	11	4	21
Acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia	5	2	6	1	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	25
Puerperal pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	17	17	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	58
Ophthalmia neonatorum...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	7
Totals	5	3	28	21	12	13	6	6	2	16	8	6 126

TABLE XIX.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED
DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1927-1936.

	Total Cases Notified.									
	Year									
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	63	19	34	25	31	11	27	33	25	13
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	14	6	8	...	11	7	13	3	5	21
Enteric fever (including paratyphoid) ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Acute primary and acute influenza pneumonia	33	18	30	18	31	19	45	35	29	25
Puerperal fever ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...
Acute poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	2	2	1
Erysipelas ...	3	5	5	7	5	3	16	6	5	7
Totals...	120	56	81	62	80	47	106	85	72	126

General Observations.

During 1936, 58 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified. The infection was of a mild nature, and every case recovered. Intensive investigations failed to reveal the source of this small epidemic.

126 notifications of the occurrence of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, were received from Medical Practitioners whilst 227 cases of non-notifiable infectious disease were brought to my notice by the School Teachers.

Each case of notifiable infectious disease is visited by the Sanitary Officer as soon as possible after the receipt of the notification, and a report thereon is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever.

13 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. These cases were spread over eight months of the year and were very mild in type. 6 of the cases were transferred to hospital because of the impossibility of isolation at home. No return cases were discovered, and no action has been necessary to shorten the stay of uncomplicated cases in hospital.

No use has been made of the Dick Test or of artificial immunization against scarlet fever.

Diphtheria.

21 cases of diphtheria occurred throughout the year. 19 of these occurring between August and November. 13 of the cases were removed to hospital, where one death, in an elderly person, occurred. None of these cases had previously been immunized.

For the early treatment of diphtheria a supply of antitoxin is kept at the Health Offices, from where it is obtainable by medical practitioners on demand. It is supplied free, and every encouragement is given to practitioners to make use of it in suspected cases and particularly whilst waiting receipt of the result of examination of a throat swab.

Immunization Against Diphtheria.

The scheme of immunization as described in previous reports has been continued during 1936. Table XX gives particulars of the work done.

TABLE XX.
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Name of School, etc.	Number of Children Immunized by one Inoculation only	Number of Schick Tests	
		Positive	Negative
Central Council	78	...	36
Church of England	49	...	49
St. Mary's R.C.	42	...	14
Helmshore Council	21	...	25
Stonefold	25	...	...
Baxenden Methodist... ..	13	...	...
Ewood Bridge	10	...	...
Maternity and Child Welfare (children under school age)	33	...	...
Totals	271	...	124

The total number of inoculations since the inception of the scheme in 1933 is given in Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.
IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Year	Number of Inoculations			Number of Children Immunized by one Inoculation only	Number of Schick Tests	
	1st	2nd	3rd		Positive	Negative
1933	620	599	585	...	...	...
1934	401	406	393	62	5	641
1935	2	2	2	50	...	177
1936	...	...	...	271	...	124
Total	1023	1007	980	383	5	942

Pneumonia.

25 notifications of acute primary and acute influenzal pneumonia were received, and the number of deaths from all forms of this disease was 7.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case only of puerperal pyrexia was notified during 1936.

Erysipelas.

Seven cases of erysipelas were notified during 1936. No cases were transferred to hospital. There were no deaths from this condition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum occurred during 1936, further details of which are given in Section G of this report.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Cases of non-notifiable infectious disease, occurring amongst the school population are notified to the Medical Officer of Health by school teachers. During 1936, 227 such notifications were received, these being:—

Measles	176
Chickenpox... ..	15
Whooping-cough	14
Mumps	22
	<hr/>
Total	227
	<hr/>

The following Table XXII shows the monthly incidence of non-notifiable infectious diseases which occurred amongst school children during 1936.

TABLE XXII.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NON-NOTIFIABLE
INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR
1936.

Month	"Non-notifiable" Diseases				
	Measles	Chicken-pox	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Total
January ...	1	1	...	17	19
February ...	1	...	...	...	1
March ...	1	1	...	3	5
April ...	24	13	...	2	39
May ...	90	...	...	...	90
June ...	49	...	5	...	54
July ...	10	...	9	...	19
August ...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	...	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	176	15	14	22	227

Influenza.

There was no serious epidemic of influenza during 1936. Four deaths were certified as being due to this disease.

Infectious Disease in Schools.

All cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or non-notifiable, occurring amongst school children are reported by school teachers. All such cases and their contacts are excluded from school at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer.

At no time during 1936 was it found necessary to close a school, or a department of a school, on account of an infectious disease.

Hospital Treatment.

By an arrangement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, accommodation is available at the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, for cases of smallpox and other infectious diseases. A retaining fee is paid to the Board, and patients are not required to contribute to the cost of treatment. Beds are available as required, and the accommodation has always been sufficient to meet our requirements.

A case is only admitted to the hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, after he has considered the report submitted to him by the Sanitary Inspector, or alternatively, after any investigation he may have made himself at the request of the Medical Practitioner concerned. Only where necessary is a case removed to hospital, e.g. in the case of severe illness or the absence of facilities for isolation.

A new decision was reached during 1933 with regard to cases of measles, which are now removed to hospital if the conditions warrant it. Cases of whooping-cough are not removed to hospital.

Table XXIII shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in hospital during 1936.

TABLE XXIII.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE TREATED IN
HOSPITAL DURING 1936.

Cases	Total	Disease		
		Diph- theria	Scarlet fever	Puer- peral Pyrexia
In hospital at be- ginning of year	4	3	...	1
Admitted during the year ...	19	13	6	...
Discharged during the year ...	19	13	5	1
Died in Hospital	1	1	...	...
Remaining in hos- pital at the end of the year	3	2	1	...

One death occurred in hospital during the year.

Bacteriological and Pathological Examinations.

The following table shows the results of bacteriological examinations made during 1936.

TABLE XXIV.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1936.

Particulars of Examination	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria (Swabs)	16	65
Typhoid fever (Blood)	—	1
Haemolytic Streptococci (Swabs) ...	—	2
B. Aertrycke (Faeces)	1	—
B. Dysenteriae Sonne (Faeces) ...	4	3
Dysentery groups (Faeces)	—	2
Typhoid—Dysentery groups (Faeces)	—	8
Totals	21	81

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Accrington, under the supervision of Dr. B. McPhee, Consultant Tuberculosis Officer to the Lancashire County Council. Of 42 such specimens examined during 1936, 6 were positive and 36 negative.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

Supply of Vaccines or Sera.

Prophylactic toxoid, for the immunization of children against diphtheria, is supplied free to medical practitioners under certain conditions, as described in previous reports.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is also supplied free to medical practitioners.

Cancer, Malignant Disease.

Twenty-six deaths occurred during the year, 13 males and 13 females. Further details of these, as to age at death and organs affected, will be found in Table XXV.

TABLE XXV.

CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Organ or Part Affected	Males		Females	
	No. of Deaths	Ages at Death	No. of Deaths	Ages at Death
Digestive organs and peritoneum	10	26, 42, 43. 57, 59, 62, 67, 67, 70 & 73.	8	34, 49, 58, 64, 65, 69, 73 & 73.
Respiratory organs ..	1	63	1	68
Uterus ... ..	...	...	1	38
Other genital organs	1	55	3	43, 60 & 77
Skin	1	71	...	...

The above list has been compiled in accordance with the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death.

Tuberculosis. -

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by Nurse Norwood of the Lancashire County Council Tuberculosis Dispensary as soon as practicable after receipt of notification. 63 cases were visited during 1936 the number of visits paid being 236. Where desirable, sanatorium or hospital treatment is arranged for after consultation between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Practitioner concerned. Cases are followed up wherever possible.

At the beginning of the year there were 79 cases of tuberculosis on the register; 17 cases were added and 33 cases were taken off the register, leaving a total of 63 cases at the end of the year. The following Table XXVI gives an analysis of the cases on the register during the year.

TABLE XXVI.

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1936.

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year. ...	15	9	24	25	30	55	40	39	79
Number of Cases added to the register during the year ...	5	4	9	5	3	8	10	7	17
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the register during the year on account of									
(a) having died ...	7	4	11	2	...	2	9	4	13
(b) having left the district ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	3
(c) having recovered ...	1	...	1	5	10	15	6	10	16
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Non-Pulmonary Cases transferred to Pulmonary group ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Number of Cases remaining on the register at the end of the year ...	12	8	20	23	20	43	35	28	63

In Table XXVII is given the monthly incidence of the cases of tuberculosis notified during 1936.

TABLE XXVII.
MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS
DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Month	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
March	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
April	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	4
May	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3
June	1	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
July	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
August	...	..	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
November	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Totals	5	4	9	5	3	8	10	7	17

In the case of eight non-pulmonary notifications, the diagnoses were:—

	Males	Females
Tuberculous glands... ..	3	2
Abdominal tuberculosis	1	1
Tuberculous bones and joints	1	—
	—	—
	5	3
	—	—

Table XXVIII gives the age groups of the cases of tuberculosis notified and of the deaths from the disease for the year 1936.

TABLE XXVIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1936.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Years								
0-1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
1-5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
5-10	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...
10-15	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
15-20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
20-25	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25-35	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	...
35-45	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45-55	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
55-65	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
65 and upwards	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
	5	4	5	3	7	4	1	...
	9		8		11		1	

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths was 2:12. In no instance has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify; the notification of tuberculosis in this district being most efficient and satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

Table XXIX shows the cases notified and the deaths which have occurred during the ten years 1927-1936.

TABLE XXIX.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFIED CASES AND MORTALITY, 1927-1936.

Year	Notified Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1927	5	3	3	1	3	2	3	1
1928	4	3	2	3	4	1	1	...
1929	2	4	7	8	2	3	3	2
1930	9	4	4	8	7	2	...	1
1931	8	4	5	8	7	4	1	2
1932	8	4	6	7	7	5	...	1
1933	10	3	3	7	3	2	1	2
1934	5	...	9	6	4	...		...
1935	6	6	4	2	1	3	1	...
1936	5	4	5	3	7	4	1	...

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Animal and Insect Pests.

In a few cases, advice has been given and poisons supplied for the suppression of rats and cockroaches.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

No provision is made for the cleansing of verminous persons. Formalin lamps are used for the disinfecting of rooms, whilst bedding and clothing are disinfected by passing them through a steam disinfecter.

Table XXX shows particulars of disinfection during 1936.

TABLE XXX.

DISINFECTION DURING 1936.

Disease etc	Number of Rooms	Number of Articles
Scarlet Fever ..	11	209
Tuberculosis ...	14	145
Diphtheria ...	23	314
Pneumonia .	1	9
Measles ... ..	...	17
Vermin, etc. ...	11	42
Total ...	60	736

(Number of houses—47).

In addition to the above, a number of library books has been fumigated, and a quantity of bedding and other articles destroyed.

Section G

Maternity and Child Welfare

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

During 1936, notification was received in respect of 164 live births and 13 still births, 111 being notified by Midwives and 66 by Medical Practitioners. Of these 49 occurred in Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, and 16 in other hospitals or nursing homes outside the district. In the remaining 112 cases the mothers were confined in their own homes.

Midwives.

Six Midwives practise in the Area.

Health Visiting.

One Lady Health Visitor, who also acts as School Nurse, is employed by the Council. All newly born children are visited, the first visit being made to coincide with the final visit of the Midwife, except in cases where special treatment is required, when the Health Visitor attends as soon as she is notified.

All healthy children are ultimately referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and it is recommended that they be seen periodically here until they commence school life. In all cases where circumstances require it, the Health Visitor visits the children at home.

During the year the following number of visits were paid :—

(a) To children under one year of age :

First Visits ... 159

Total Visits ... 400

(b) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :

Total Visits ... 146

No Health Visitors are employed by Voluntary Associations.

Infant Welfare Centre.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic meets fortnightly in the Methodist School, Manchester Road. Advice is given to mothers by the Medical Officer of Health on such matters as clothing or feeding, but, if in any case treatment is required, the mother is referred to her own doctor.

The following attendances were recorded during the year:—

- (a) Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year:
 - (i) By children under one year of age 827
 - (ii) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... 1101
- (b) Total number of children who first attended the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:
 - (i) Under one year of age 73
 - (ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 8
- (c) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year, were:
 - (i) Under one year of age 58
 - (ii) Over one year of age 201

No Infant Welfare Centres are provided or maintained by Voluntary Associations.

Ante-Natal Centre.

It is very disappointing to record that it has not been possible to organise any ante-natal or post-natal clinics in the Borough. No accommodation is provided to carry on this work. The necessity for such clinics has been stressed for some years now, but so far no steps have been taken to provide these services.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

There are no Maternity Homes or Hospitals situate within the Borough of Haslingden, but expectant mothers are admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, Rawtenstall, and to the following voluntary hospitals:—

- (1) St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester;
- (2) Maternity Department, Bury Infirmary.

No payment is made to these hospitals by the Local Authority.

Supply of Food and Milk.

Where necessary, food and milk are supplied to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants on certificate of the Medical Officer of Health. 545 gallons of liquid milk and 1656 lbs. of dried milk were supplied during 1936.

Children and Young Persons Acts.

The provisions of the Acts are advertised from time to time, and the Health Visitor visits any cases that may be on the register.

So far as could be ascertained only two children were being nursed for reward in the Borough at the end of the year.

Illegitimate Infants and Unmarried Mothers.

There is no institutional provision in the Area for illegitimate infants or unmarried mothers.

Maternal Mortality.

On receipt of notification each maternal death is reported to the County Medical Officer of Health, who makes the usual investigation and reports thereon to the Ministry of Health.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyæxia.

Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puer-

peral Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, arrangements have been made by the Local Authority for the provision of the services of a Consultant, for the necessary bacteriological examinations and for the provision of hospital treatment, where these are asked for by the Medical Practitioner notifying the case. Nurses for such cases are not provided by the Council.

One case of puerperal pyrexia was notified during the year and seen by the Consultant appointed under the Regulations.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One notification of ophthalmia neonatorum was received, the case being visited and treated by the Lady Health Visitor. Particulars of the case are given in Table XXXI below.

TABLE XXXI.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision Un- impaired	Vision Im- paired	Total Blind- ness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
1	1	...	1	...	...	..

Orthopædic Treatment of Crippled Children.

Under the scheme adopted jointly with Rawtenstall and Bacup Corporations, children requiring advice or treatment for orthopædic defects are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic situated at Rawtenstall. The Clinic is held

every Wednesday, the Orthopædic Surgeon attending once monthly on the fourth Wednesday. Hospital treatment is available, where necessary, at Biddulph Grange Orthopædic Hospital.

Under this scheme, children from elementary schools and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre are dealt with, but as the work with regard to the former is reported upon in my Report as School Medical Officer, I am only giving particulars here regarding children under school age.

During 1936, four children in this category were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic and the total number of attendances by these children was 28, of which 18 were at the ordinary clinic, and 10 when the surgeon was in attendance.

No children received institutional treatment during 1936.

Table XXXII shows particulars of the attendances at the Orthopædic Clinic during 1936.

TABLE XXXII.

LIST OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE WHO ATTENDED THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC DURING 1936.

Sex	Age	Diagnosis	Number of Attendances	
			Surgeon's Day	Ordinary Clinic
F	3	Genu valgum	4	4
M	2	Metatarsus Varus ...	4	11
M	3	Anterior poliomyelitis	1	1
M	1	Spina bifida. C.T E Varus.	1	2

Appendix

—: :—

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the Local Legislation in force within the Borough together with the dates of operation in each case:—

(a) **Haslingden Corporation Acts and Orders—**

Haslingden Corporation Act, 1906 (20th July, 1906).

Haslingden Corporation Act, 1924 (14th July, 1924).

Haslingden Corporation Act, 1929 (10th May 1929).

Haslingden Electric Lighting Order, 1899 (13th July, 1889).

(b) **Acts of Parliament Adopted by the Council—**

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890—

Parts I, II, III, IV and V (1st January, 1891).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—

Sections 23, 31, 33, 43, 44, 50, 51, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and Part V subject to an amendment of Section 75 (14th January, 1915).

Sections 18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 49, 58, 59, 95 and Part VI, subject to amendments of Sections 27, 35 and 38 (28th September, 1931).

Public Health Act, 1925—

Parts II, III, IV and V (1st August, 1931).

Part VI (28th September, 1931).

Part IX (2nd May, 1934).

Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846-1899 (2nd May, 1934).

Private Street Works Act, 1892 (1st January, 1893).

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (1st April, 1892).

Public Libraries Acts, 1892-1919 (1st June, 1900).

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 (24th March, 1909).

Note:

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926—The Council of the Borough of Haslingden was declared to be the local authority for the purposes of this Act on the 16th May, 1927.

(c) Bye-Laws—

Bye-Laws are in force in respect of the following:—

Common Lodging-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, and the Decent Conduct of Persons using Sanitary Conveniences (28th September, 1899).

Management of the Cemetery (12th February, 1902).

Victoria Park (24th February, 1902).

Good Rule and Government (26th January, 1910).

Nuisances, Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures (30th June, 1915).

New Streets and Buildings (1st September, 1926).

Houses Let in Lodgings (19th April, 1927).

Pleasure Grounds (19th April, 1927).

Covered Market (17th February, 1933).

Public Library (19th September, 1933).

Regulating the Employment of Children (1st April, 1935).



